FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1852. [NO. 1839.]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WINFIELD SCOTT.
HIS LIFE AS A COMMANDER.

[CONCLUDED.]

MEXICAN WAR—SCOTT PLACED IN COMMAND.

We come now to that great and brilliant [illegible] military operations; the daring, [illegible] may well be styled romantic, expe[illegible]ist the city of Mexico, which, [illegible] conception and admirable exe[illegible]ast place the name of Winfield [illegible]ing the very first in modern war[illegible]consummate soldiership. The [illegible]ter, are so recent, so fresh in [illegible]y of many in all parts of our [illegible] who shared in them, that we [illegible]s need to relate them with [illegible]ss.

[illegible] outset of the war, the brave [illegible] and his gallant army had won [illegible] victories, which, while they [illegible]putation to our arms, placed [illegible]session of the Mexican territo[illegible]ast side, as far as Tampico on the [illegible] Saltillo in the interior. Stock[illegible] and Kearny had seized upon Upper [illegible] with little resistance; Kearny [illegible] New Mexico with less; and Wool and [illegible] were marching unopposed over [illegible] worthless regions. But these [illegible] the gold of California being [illegible] promised us nothing but [illegible]xpense of troops to maintain [illegible]g as the war lasted; and as [illegible]ays been burdensome to Mex[illegible]ss was little likely to make her [illegible]peace. In short, our Govern[illegible]on to perceive that the war [illegible] to become a long and a ruinous [illegible] that it could only be finished by [illegible] at the central seat of the Mexican [illegible] and this there seemed no hope of [illegible] with any of our armies. It was [illegible]t of things that Gen. Scott un[illegible] show them that there were re[illegible]in the art of war by which a great [illegible] penetrate to the very capital [illegible]ersary, and from "the halls of [illegible]" dictate a peace. At first [illegible]ked on his whole idea as a mere [illegible] but it was not long before Scott [illegible]them see that it could be realized. [illegible] then adopted it and entrusted its ex[illegible]ion to him; for they well knew that [illegible]ody else was capable of it. But, warn[illegible]by the triumphs of Gen. Taylor, which [illegible] raised them up a rival for the Presi[illegible]ency, they determined, in employing [illegible]ott, to guard against any addition to his [illegible]ady dangerous renown, by setting over [illegible] a Democratic Lieutenant-General.—[illegible] purpose, however, they took care to [illegible]d until he was gone upon the expe[illegible]n; and, happily, Congress refused to [illegible] the idea of the lieutenant-general. The latter, then, proceeded to the [illegible] of operations: passing by way of the Grande and Tampico to the isle of [illegible], where his troops were to be collect[illegible], leaving his ordnance and other [illegible]s of war to follow him to Vera [illegible]Cruz, by the 6th March, 1847, [illegible] fleet of transports arrived, and [illegible]ed at Anton Lizardo, twelve miles [illegible] of the city. On the 7th, the Gen[illegible]anded by his chief officers and [illegible] squadron, examined the shore, [illegible] steamer Petrita, and fixed on [illegible] at three miles south of the city [illegible]ding.

LANDS NEAR VERA CRUZ—LAYS SIEGE TO IT, TAKES IT.

[illegible] have been few enterprises, for [illegible]ories, like that of our great cap[illegible]ordering, except that of Cortez. [illegible]ipio, and that of the invinci[illegible]s were failures. Bonaparte's [illegible] Egypt was far more numerous, and [illegible]ed. The French have been [illegible]s of war to the modern world; [illegible] expedition against Algiers in [illegible] much larger, and of far longer [illegible], was every way exceeded by [illegible]. He surpassed his teachers.— [illegible]e much more favorable circum[illegible]ow ashore, in a day, but 9,000 [illegible]2,000. They lost, by accidents [illegible] action, near forty men; he, not [illegible] was ever better managed. [illegible], so well done as to prevent [illegible]ng the enemy. He obtain[illegible] great point—a foothold for [illegible]out striking a blow. The [illegible]ture of Vera Cruz and its [illegible]—was accomplished with equal [illegible] without loss, in a surpris[illegible]time; and yet, with scarcely [illegible]s of attack which the Gov[illegible]t to have sent him, he landed [illegible] the 9th, invested the city at [illegible] the 12th: on the 18th, though [illegible]ve days by a storm which [illegible]possible the landing of his [illegible]he opened his trenches; by the [illegible]dy to batter it, and sent it [illegible]e to surrender; and by the [illegible]storm it to pieces that it of[illegible]ndate, which it accordingly [illegible] and on the 29th he took [illegible] the city, the castle, about five [illegible]s of fine artillery, a quantity [illegible]es, five thousand prisoners, [illegible] commercial port of Mexico, [illegible]asis and point of supply for [illegible]equests. All this was, by a [illegible]humanity alike admirable, ef[illegible]t only the loss of two officers [illegible]zen or two of men, while he [illegible]ing upon the enemy a terrible

[illegible]ES ON TOWARDS MEXICO—WINS [illegible]T VICTORY OF CERRO GORDO.

[illegible]ghest qualities of the great com[illegible], caution to plan and rapidly to [illegible]For these Scott has always been [illegible] Giving the enemy no longer [illegible]n was necessary for getting and [illegible]motion his own means for tran[illegible]his artillery and supplies, he [illegible]ed with 8,000 men upon the [illegible]formidable passes on the 8th of [illegible]. Meantime, while delayed, he [illegible]d and taken Alvarado, the [illegible]important Mexican port in that [illegible]His forward movement was in [illegible]the foremost that of Gen. [illegible]Patterson's followed on the 10th; [illegible]on the 12th. Of an opposing force of the enemy they had only vague accounts. On the 9th Scott had learned that President Santa Anna was at Jalapa, with 6,000 men; but until he came in front of him at Cerro Gordo did not suppose his army above 4,000 strong.

But on the 14th, when he arrived at the little village of Rio del Plan, where lay Twiggs's division ready to attack and certain to have been defeated, he soon ascertained that the Mexican forces were before him, 15,000 strong, in what seemed an almost impregnable pass, the natural advantages of which, increased by many artificial defences, appeared to defy all direct attack, while a direct attack was thought the only one possible. So judged Santa Anna, no unskilful foe, and rested secure. But Scott soon undeceived him. Waiting for his rearmost division (that under Worth) to come up, he meantime looked into all the possibilities of his adversary's position, and found that a way (though narrow and rough) could be opened through the rocks and hills on the enemy's left, and that by this he might send a force into Santa Anna's rear, and at once carry his positions and cut off his retreat. Accordingly, Worth having joined him at midnight on the 16th, Scott made on the 17th all his dispositions for the morrow's attack, and issued that remarkable general order in which he may be said to have exactly described in advance the next day's battle. Already Twiggs's division, including Smith's brigade and supported by Shields's, had been pushed forward by the new path, and seized the Telegraph hill, in order to batter from it the enemy's chief position, the crest of Cerro Gordo. To mount our batteries on the Telegraph and another across the river on the enemy's right for raking their lower range of batteries (17 pieces) heavy guns were that night, with prodigious labor, dragged and lifted up by hand. Well, at dawn on the 18th, the movements begin. Twiggs advances upon the hill of Cerro Gordo; Shields is thrown still further forward, to take possession of the road beyond the pass, in the enemy's rear; Pillow's division attacks the lower range of batteries, rather with the view of alarming than of taking them; while Worth's division is held in reserve, with the dragoons and light artillery. On all sides the fight was fierce and long: but at last nothing could resist the American ardor: all the enemy's positions are stormed and carried: 3,000 of the enemy, including five generals, are cut off and surrender; the rest of their army is either killed or broken up and pursued; 43 fine pieces of bronze cannon, 5,000 stand of arms, all their military stores, 7 standards, and Santa Anna's military chest fell into our power; and while our total loss, in the two days of fighting, was but 431, in killed and wounded, the adverse force was annihilated, an indefinite number was destroyed, and the way to Mexico's capital left open; for really, in Scott's own words, "She had no longer an army."

CAPTURE OF JALAPA, PEROTE, AND PUEBLA.

The admirable battle of Cerro Gordo filled not only the American but the European world with astonishment, and gave a boundless idea of not only the valor of our troops but the military genius of their leader. It might well do so, for the victory was scarcely as brilliant as it was decisive. Puebla fell at once; the strongly fortified pass of La Hoya was abandoned; the powerful castle of Perote, one of the bulwarks of Mexico, surrendered, with all its cannon and stores; and the great town of Puebla, of which the wild and fertile valley was the destined granary and garden of temporary repose for our men, lay at our mercy. Of this last point possession was taken on the 15th of May.—From it, with scarcely an intervening place of resistance, was within reach the grand final scene of Scott's operations—the great and beautiful vale of Mexico, its lakes, fortresses, castles, entrenched camps, and convents; those dangerous causeways, of which the difficulties Cortez got such a taste of old; and, lastly, the splendid old city itself. But Scott could not at once proceed to the attack; his effective force, cut down by battle, disease, desertion, the dismissal of volunteers whose term of service was running out, and the garrisons of necessity left behind, was now shrunk to less than five thousand. It would have been madness not to wait for reinforcements, as it would have been folly to carry forward to the desperate fights which he knew lay before him either unwilling volunteers, or, without a previous training, the fresh recruits that were to come up. Besides, like Gen. Taylor, he had served his country too well. Him he had been sent to eclipse; but he had eclipsed him too much, and turned upon himself the Presidential and party jealousy, which had little thought of making a war that should give glory and popularity to its Generals, not itself, and raise them, not itself or its friends, to two successive Presidencies. To guard against this, it had intended to place over Scott a party Lieutenant-General; and, failing in that, it had now sent, in the person of a clerk out of the State Department, (Mr. Trist,) a civil commissioner, empowered to stop the operations of the army just when he saw fit. Under these strange and disheartening circumstances, Scott was compelled to pause during the months of June and July. He was even without money to buy ordinary supplies for his troops. Meantime several important measures occupied him and turned the delay to a good; he issued a very able proclamation to the Mexicans, to conciliate them; he made himself far better acquainted with the difficulties and defences of the great vale; he thoroughly disciplined the raw troops, as fast as they arrived; and, seeing that he had not force enough without it, he boldly abandoned his line of communications with Vera Cruz, brought forward all his garrisons, and turned his army, as he said, into a "self-sustaining machine." On the 7th August he sent forward his first division for the Mexican vale. The others followed on the 8th, 9th, and 10th. From that day to the 13th they all entered the plain.

TURNS LAKE CHALCO: VICTORY AFTER VICTORY: TAKES THE GREAT CITY.

The direct approach to the capital by the national road offered the greatest difficulties, natural and artificial, of any.—Quitting it, therefore, outside the range of these more formidable defences, which would have cost the lives of too many of his brave and beloved soldiers, he retraced his steps from El Penon, (near to which he advanced,) repassed Ayotla, and from Buenavista made his way, through many difficulties, around Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco, to San Augustin, on the more assailable but still very strong southern side of the city. This unexpected manœuvre and march began on the 15th and was accomplished by the 18th of August. It avoided the main preparations of the enemy; struck at his weakest point; brought our army within nine instead of fifteen miles of the city, and gave us a better field of action. Here, at once, Scott began, with a total force of less than 11,000 men, to let loose, in a series of admirably calculated battles and manœuvres, the whole art of war, in assailing and beating, amidst all their advantages of fortified positions, an enemy of about thrice his numbers.—First of all came the strongly defended village of San Antonio, approachable only by a long causeway. It Scott turned on the 19th, by cutting a way through a field of lava, (a pedegral;) fell on the fortified camp of Valencia in its rear, and in the battle of Contreras, on the 20th, cut to pieces his 7,000 men and made 2,000 prisoners, in sight of Santa Anna's force of 12,000. Upon this, the position of San Antonio fell at once and was evacuated, making the second point carried that morning. In the afternoon the three several battles of Churubusco—those of the *Tête du pont*, (bridge-head,) of the Castle-Convent of San Pablo, and of the plain of Churubusco, against Santa Anna in person—were fought and won, with a destruction of near one-half of the entire Mexican army and of all their outer range of defences. Nothing was left them but the Castle of Chapultepec, the Molino del Rey, and the fortified city-gates, to protect the capital. Their loss in men was thus far at least 12,000; ours, rather more than 1,000. The city could probably, in the terror and confusion of such dreadful defeats, have been taken by storm that night. So thought Scott; but the Government had placed with him a commissioner, and duty not less than humanity (the two ever his great leading-stars) commanded that he should listen to overtures.—These came the next morning, and he consented to an armistice, for Mr. Trist to try the virtue of negotiation. It failed, however, on the 6th. On the 7th, Scott put an end to the armistice, and prepared for further fight. He was now at Tacubaya, within two and a half miles of the gates of Mexico; his advance on the causeway to which was commanded and raked by the batteries of the strong castle of Chapultepec. These, therefore, were first to have their mouths stopped; and, as lying before and connected with it, the Molino del Rey and the Casa Mata (strong works, in which were now drawn up the remainder of the Mexican army) were to be taken. They were accordingly attacked on the 8th by Worth's division, and carried, after the bloodiest conflict of the whole war, and much loss on our side, but a greatly heavier on the enemy's. This was followed on the 13th, after much manœuvring and reconnoitering, by the cannonading and capture of Chapultepec, which may be said to have been the finishing blow of the war. On the morrow, the Mexican Government and President Santa Anna, with about 2,000 men, the miserable wreck of the army of near 33,000 with which he had begun the defence of the great valley, took to flight by one gate, while Scott entered by the other; and the famous "Halls of the Montezumas" were won! An exploit of military genius in the commander, and of valor in his soldiers, such as History can scarcely parallel, was accomplished. The rest is easily told. We wish only it could all be told without a blush for those who then governed our country. Mexico could resist no further; a peace was speedily made, it may be said, on our own terms. While the Commissioners were negotiating this peace, he whose arms had conquered it became for the time, of necessity, not merely the military master, but the civil ruler of all that he had subdued. In this capacity he presently showed himself as fit to govern a country as to lead an army.—His victorious troops, by him disciplined all along not less to humanity than to valor, were made, even in the midst of a great and rich city, to respect the property and the persons of the inhabitants. Their religious opinions, (though not Gen. Scott's, for he was piously bred up as an Episcopalian and has been such through life,) were respected, as was right, and no further. They were treated like brothers. Their laws were, of course, abrogated; but Scott gave them, what they had never seen before, justice, order, security—benefits so new to them, that, before he left them, they offered him the supreme authority if he would remain among them. But he loved better to be even an injured citizen of his own country than the sovereign of another; and, laying down his authority, at the command of his Government, arrested, broken in health, and, as far as those at Washington could inflict dishonor, disgraced, he repaired home, to be put on trial, in order that, if possible, something might be found in his conduct to destroy his popularity and rob him of the admiration and affection of the people. We need not add that the attempt failed, nor that old Lewistown and Chippewa and Niagara—he of Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo, and Contreras, and Churubusco, and Chapultepec, who had beaten all the enemies that ever came before him, was not to be laid low by the paltry plotters who lurked at home and intrigued while he was winning us great territories and carrying forward our national standard to so many wonderful triumphs. E. W. J.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1852.

ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.—It is with much pleasure that we state that the Executive Committee have selected HENRY W. MILLER Esq., as the Whig Candidate for Elector in behalf of the State at large. A better appointment could not have been made. The action of the Committee will meet with the unanimous approbation of the Whig party in North Carolina.

The Committee will in a short time announce an Assistant Elector for each Congressional District.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The result in Camden and Currituck is still undecided. Shaw's (Loco) majority in Currituck is 188—Barnard's (Whig) in Camden, 187. Shaw's majority 1. The Sheriff of Camden refuses him a certificate because votes for Shaw put into the wrong box were counted. The "Pioneer" says:

"These votes were cast as follows: A voter presented his ticket for the Senate—the inspector put the ticket in the wrong box. This was *immediately* detected.—The Whig inspector admitted the error, and, upon a conference, it was agreed that the name should be registered properly, and when the votes were counted out, this one should be placed in the proper box.—The other case was precisely similar."

On these grounds the Sheriff of Currituck has given Shaw a certificate of election. On the same grounds, says the Raleigh Register, "Sion H. Rogers, Esq. might have claimed a certificate from the Sheriff of Wake; but neither he nor his friends have ever thought of such a course. The consent of a Whig inspector could not legalise what is in itself clearly illegal."

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company celebrated its *Fifty-Ninth* Anniversary on Monday the 23d inst., by a Target Firing and Dinner. We had not the pleasure of being present, but learn that every thing passed off well, and to the entire satisfaction of numerous invited guests.

The Company presented a fine appearance, and the full ranks and late accession of members are earnests of future prosperity.

The Prize (a Gold Medal) was awarded to Sergt. Nathan Branson, whose average shots were 2.7 inches; second best, H. L. Evanhart, 3 1-16; third best, Corp'l D. J. McLeod, 3 9-16. Best single shot, Sergt. J. S. Maultsby, 7-16.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

A. M. Campbell, Major Commandant.
Walter Draughon, 1st Captain.
William Huske, 2d Captain.
Duncan McLaurin, 3d Captain.
Jas. McGilvary, 4th Captain.
N. Branson, Orderly Sergeant.
A. McPherson, 2d Sergeant.
Jas. Wilkinson, 3d Sergeant.
J. S. Maultsby, 4th Sergeant.
Jas. M. Vann, 5th Sergeant.
Wm. W. Frizell, 1st Corporal.
T. J. Robinson, 2d Corporal.
Jas. B. Ferguson, 3d Corporal.
Daniel J. McLeod, 4th Corporal.
William Sandford, Secretary.

WHIG MASS MEETING.—The Whigs of Western North Carolina are not discouraged by the result of the late election. A mass meeting of the Whigs of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Congressional Districts will be held at Statesville on the 9th and 10th of September next.

ROBESON COUNTY.—We learn that the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Democratic Candidate for Elector, addressed the citizens of Robeson on Tuesday on the subject of the Presidential election; and that he was ably and most successfully replied to by Jas. Banks Esq., Whig Assistant Elector. A Scott and Graham club was formed at Lumberton on the 23d inst. Particulars in our next.

WORSE AND WORSE.—We published last week Mr. Hale's denial of the occurrences reported in that "thrilling dialogue." Since that denial, Mr. Mapp himself, the party to the dialogue by whom the occurrences were alleged to have been related, is out in a letter denying that any such dialogue took place.

By the way the North Carolinian published that "thrilling dialogue" and the cut-off-my-right-hand-story. It has never published their exposure. Surely that paper does not mean to palm off upon its readers, as *truth*, deliberate lies manufactured by anonymous writers whose statements are flatly contradicted by the parties concerned?

A Telegraphic despatch in the N. Y. Express says that Mr. Stephens of Georgia has declared his determination to support Scott and Graham.

Mr. Cabell of Florida has written a letter giving his adhesion to the nomination.

We have received the American Whig Review for August, handsomely illustrated with engravings of Gen. Winfield Scott, and Hon. M. P. Gentry.

THE VALUE OF THE LOCOFOCO PLATFORM.—The leaders of the Locofoco party really seem to think that no humbug is too great for imposition upon the American people. Their whole course for years past, but especially of late, clearly demonstrates that, instead of "placing their trust in the intelligence," as their platform declares, all their hopes of success are based upon the supposed credulity and ignorance, of the people.

But of all the humbugs ever attempted to be palmed upon an intelligent community, the Locofoco Platform adopted at Baltimore is the boldest and baldest. There is not a sound plank in it—scarcely one whose rottenness has not already been exposed by the course of its architects either at the North or the South—not one upon which both sections of the party dare to stand at once.

What is the platform good for? It originated in humbug,—(see Mr. Dobbin's speech in Convention,)—and its passage was an attempt at humbug which another member of the same Convention declared would result, as it should result, in the disgraceful defeat of the party which planned it. What is it fit for? Who respects its declarations? Take its prominent articles, one by one, and it can be clearly shown, not by unfounded assertions, but by the authorized, printed, records of Congress, that it is regarded with contempt by the Democratic party itself.

One of the first resolutions composing it, declares "that the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements." Well in this section that we believe, is good Locofoco doctrine. What is it elsewhere? Why the House of Representatives has passed the River and Harbor Bill appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars, for carrying on improvements in every State of the Union. "General" enough in all conscience. *The House of Representatives is democratic by at least forty majority!*

Another resolution declares that a distribution of the sales of the public lands among the several States is repugnant to the Constitution. The Locofoco House of Representatives has passed the Homestead Bill which robs the old States of the Union, of millions of dollars to which they are clearly entitled, and bestows them not upon needy and industrious settlers, not upon worthy citizens of the Republic, but upon rapacious Wall Street brokers and dishonest land speculators. It has passed Bennett's land bill distributing among the several States about 50,000,000 of acres. It has passed a bill giving 10,000,000 to the indigent insane. How much more land is to be disposed of, no one can tell. The quantity depends we suppose upon the appetite of Cass, Douglas, and other Locofoco land grabbers, who make their course agree with the platform, by distributing, *not the sales*, but the lands themselves,—(acting doubtless upon the principle that once rid of the lands, there will be no *sales* to distribute)—and by generally distributing the lands not among the *several* States, but only to *several* of them, and thereby building up the anti-slavery power of the great North West.

Another resolution is:

"That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country."

This Locofoco Congress has passed a bill giving $800,000 to the support of the Collins line, thus "fostering" (according to the Locofoco Press in this region,) one branch of industry to the exclusion of another, without the slightest reason therefor.

It is pretended that the Platform is especially the protecter of Southern Rights, and peculiarly the defender of the Fugitive Slave Law. And yet in the Platform we find the following resolution:

"That all efforts of the abolitionists *or others* made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences."

That is a clear denial of the right to pass the fugitive slave law! But more than this, it was

"Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the *Kentucky* and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import."

The Kentucky resolutions, "one of the main foundations," declare this fugitive slave law unconstitutional! The "main foundation" being removed, what becomes of the platform?

The Platform declares that a United States Bank is unconstitutional and "of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country." WILLIAM R. KING *voted to charter a United States Bank!*

The Platform declares:

"That all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

FRANKLIN PIERCE, according to the journals of the Senate, voted to receive abolition petitions—voted to *receive*, and *against* laying on the table, petitions "to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the territory of Florida, and for the prevention of that traffic among the States." He is now the Locofoco candidate for President. Is *he* a "friend of our political institutions"? The Platform declares that he is NOT.

These are some of the most prominent points of disagreement between the Party, the Platform and the Candidates. How ridiculous in full view of these facts, is it, for Southern men to prate of the Platform's soundness on the slavery question and the "unanimity" with which it was adopted! We care not how it was adopted. Whether by one majority or one hundred. If the great body of the party, if its representatives in Congress, do not abide by it, it is of no more account than a blank sheet of paper.

GEN. PIERCE'S LETTER.—We are by no means disposed to follow the unfair example of the Locofoco Press. We therefore publish below all of Gen. Pierce's letter to Mr. DeLeon which relates to the New Boston and Manchester speeches:

CONCORD, N. H., July 23, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th inst. I much regret that anything connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and the gentlemen with whom you have been associated in the editorial department of the *Southern Press*. I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the *Republic*. The pretended report is, as I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but so grossly and absurdly false as to render in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the *Independent Democrat* published in this place, and the *Democrat* published in Manchester—are thoroughly abolition journals; and have been and are zealously opposed to the Democratic party. For a long time prior to the meeting at New Boston, and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denunciation of what they have been pleased to term my pro-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to deny the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions and the avowal of them have been every where the same. Ever mindful of the difficulties and dangers which so long brooded over the assemblage of wise men and pure patriots to whose spirit of concession and earnest efforts we are indebted for the Constitution under which we have enjoyed such signal prosperity, advancement and happiness, I have regarded the subject as too vital and delicate to be used as an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts. My action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington. My votes in the Senate and House of Representatives were not republished in the *Era* for the first time. They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions and prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been no attempt to evade the force of the record. It has been at all times freely admitted, and my position sustained upon grounds satisfactory to my mind. I am not surprised to know that the attempt to prove me an abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here, and this weak and untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculous to be considered in any serious light.

The charges against Gen. Pierce have been too well established to be rebutted by such a denial as this at this late day. For months he allowed them to pass uncontradicted, either because they were true, or because it was his interest to have them believed true. Now, when his interest is the other way, he comes out with a general denial to specific charges preferred and *sworn to* against him.

The denial we imagine will fail to carry conviction, either to friend or foe. Still there are some points worthy of notice, which we will briefly state.

The report of the speeches is only contradicted when it is Gen. Pierce's interest to do so. The contradiction is general and yet it must be false. For he says the report is an "entire misrepresentation."—If so how happens it, as we have heretofore shown, that in important particulars the witnesses for and against Gen. Pierce agree?

He does not tell us what he *did* say.—He spoke two hours upon the Fugitive slave law. Why not let us know what he said? If he did not speak as reported, why not answer R. G. Scott's letter propounding certain "*curious* questions" about this law? All the other candidates did.—Why not Gen. Pierce? Or why not state them in this letter? It is sworn that he avowed certain infamous opinions in New Hampshire. If untrue, why not state what he did avow? The inference is plain.

He says that he has never used the slavery question as "an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts." Now here Gen. Pierce either has a very bad memory or wilfully falsifies the records, which prove him to have been in, and approving the action of, Conventions which condemned slavery and avowed adherence to the Wilmot Proviso.

Besides all this, the Republic publishes a number of affidavits from Manchester and New Boston, fully confirming the accuracy of the reported speeches and sustaining the character of the reporter for veracity.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD REFUTED.—The Goldsborough Republican "pitched into us like a thousand of brick" a few days since for not having published a certain alleged extract from a letter of Hon. B. F. Wade's. In publishing the extract we took occasion to say that we doubted whether it had ever been written. That we were correct in our doubts the following letter from Mr. Wade himself to a citizen of this State fully establishes:

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1852

Sir: I had the honor to receive your note of the 16th inst., stating that at the head of a Democratic paper, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., called the "Democratic Pioneer," is the following: "I WOULD SOONER CUT OFF MY RIGHT HAND THAN LEND IT TO THE SUPPORT OF SLAVERY."—*General Scott to Senator Wade.*"

All I can say of the above is, (what I have frequently said of it since it has been floating about in the papers,) that General Scott never made such a declaration to me or in my hearing, nor did I ever say, or pretend that he ever did, and I believe it to have been fabricated with a view to prejudice the Southern people against the old General. And permit me to add, that the morbid sensitiveness of the Southern mind, on this subject, rendered it peculiarly liable to such impositions; and Northern demagogues knowing this, will not fail to take advantage of it.

Very respectfully, yours.
B. F. WADE.

WM. H. GRANBERY, Esq.

We hope now that we shall not see a North Carolina Press degraded by the republication of a lie, proven to be such, intended to injure the character of a Patriot who has faithfully served his country for nearly fifty years.

The Norfolk News, (a Democratic paper) in publishing this letter, says:

"We are sincerely glad, that this denial has been made public, and would like to see all false issues on either side scattered to the winds. As for ourselves, we have never placed any reliance on the truth of the report, and have not suffered the charge to appear in our columns, though we can readily imagine how it has been believed by others."

How many Locofoco papers in North Carolina will follow this honorable example?

We are requested to state that John A. Graham has been appointed Post Master at Dumas's Store, in place of A. Dumas, resigned.

"*Submissionists.*"—What has become of all the "Submissionists?" Not long since the locofoco journals of the country stigmatized those in favor of the Compromise as "Submissionists"—a description of people little, if any, better than abolitionists and traitors in their estimation. But now, forsooth, these same locofocos are *the* Compromise men, *par excellence!* It is the very tiptop of holiness in the character of their man Pierce that he is a Compromise man! And Gen. Scott is abused because he did not write letters on the Compromise in order to secure his nomination, although a known Compromise man, or "submissionist." Can the Raleigh Standard inform the public what it thinks of "submissionists" in these latter days?—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

MARRIED,

In Franklinsville, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Geo. McNeill, of Ashboro', Mr. WM. M. CRUTCHFIELD, of Orange, to Miss PYRENA E., daughter of Ezekiel Williams, dec'd, of Randolph.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. J. R. McIntosh, Dr. ARCH'D PATTERSON, of Springfield, to Mrs. MARY ANN MALLOY, both of Richmond.

On the 19th instant, by C. A. Harrison, Esq. Mr. DANIEL McLAMB, Jr. to Miss SALLY JANE WARREN, all of Sampson.

DIED,

At Solemn Grove, Moore county, on the 21st instant, of cholera morbus, FRANCES ELIZA, infant daughter of Arch'd and Mary Buchan.

On the 24th instant, EMILY BENJAMIN, daughter of Alex'r and Emily McAlister, aged 16 months and 4 days.

In Salisbury, on the 16th, HENRY TOOMER, infant son of Mrs. Ann Lord, aged about 20 months.

In Albemarle, Stanly county, on the 13th instant, Mr. G. TEDER.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 24—Steamer Southerner, with goods for J E Bryan, D McNeill, B Julian, W Winslow, Cook & Johnson, S J Hinsdale, W E Valentine.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 27—Brig Eleanor from Charleston: Schrs E L B Wales, Francis Satterly and Virginia Griffith from Charleston, Alaric from N York, S R Potter from Baltimore.

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders was held in this town on the 12th inst.

We have been furnished with the following brief statement of the condition of the Company and the Engineer's Report:

The Report of the President and Directors was read, shewing the operations of the Company for the past year. The 1st division, from Fayetteville to Puppy Creek, is under contract and in a state of forwardness,—the average cost per mile being about $1245. It was further stated that about $5000 was subscribed, applicable to division No. 2, and about $19,000 subscribed, applicable to division No. 3: That no contracts had been made West of Puppy Creek, because the Board had not, *as yet*, the means at their immediate control, but hoped soon to be able to let the line to Little's Mills.

During the meeting, the Stockholders pledged themselves to raise $12,000 to be applied to the second division, between Puppy Creek and Blue's Bridge. Upon the subscription of that amount, the Board of Directors think they will be able to put the whole line under contract, believing that the means will be furnished them by the friends of the work West of Blue's bridge.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE F. & C. PLANK ROAD, August 7th, 1852.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Co.:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to present a general Report of the operations in the Engineering department, for the year ending August 12th, 1852, together with statements of the present condition of the work.

By order of the Board, surveys have, at different times, been made through designated points, extending from Fayetteville to Steele's or Little's Mills on Little River of the Yadkin, and the results have been accurately reported. Upon the first division of the Road, from Fayetteville to Puppy Creek, a distance of 15 miles, location was made upon the line which had been approved by the Board, and the details of the progress of the work executed on this division, under contracts made by the Board, regularly reported. The contractors have generally carried on their operations with vigor, and the Road has been advanced as rapidly as could have been expected.

At this time the line has been cleared from the hill near Mr. Lilly's, and the Road prepared for the reception of the planked track nearly throughout its entire length. The heavy earthwork on the streams has been completed, except at Blount's Creek and Rockfish, where it is in a state of forwardness. Substantial bridges have been erected on Blount's, Beaver, Bone's, Rockfish and Puppy Creeks; and plank has been laid on an extent of Road amounting in the aggregate to six miles, on which attention has been paid to laying the stringers and plank evenly and solidly. The material used has been of superior quality, and there is every reason to believe that this division will be completed within the stipulated time, and the Company placed in possession of a firm, smooth, and durable Road.

Upon the second division, extending from Puppy Creek to Blue's Bridge on Downing Creek, a distance of 19½ miles, two routes have been surveyed, of which descriptions and estimates have been laid before the Board. The estimated cost of this division amounts to $24,000.

No route has been surveyed beyond Downing Creek, but an experimental line of survey has been traced from Blue's Bridge to Little's Mills, for the purpose of ascertaining the bearing and distance of certain points, and obtaining information of the topography of the country.

Little's Mills was found to bear 80 deg. west from Fayetteville, north 75 deg. west from Blue's Bridge, and distant from the latter point 27¼ miles in a direct line.—For six miles upon the Mountain Creeks the ground is very unfavorable, and in some places extremely difficult. The location should be made only after a careful examination and survey of the most practicable points, aided by information obtained from persons acquainted with the localities. With this exception, the country is well adapted to the construction of a Plank Road. And in the selection of the route, the wishes of subscribers in that section may be consulted without injury to the interests of the Company.

The distance by the road would be about 20 miles, and might, I think, be constructed at a cost not exceeding $36,000.

Beyond Little's Mills I have no information which would enable me to make even an approximate estimate of the cost of construction, and the expense attending the erection of a bridge across the Yadkin.

The distance by the road from Fayetteville to Little's Mills would be about 62½ miles, and should be constructed at a cost not exceeding $68,000.

The plan of construction which was proposed to and adopted by the Board, combines, it is believed, as many advantages at as little expense as any which could be devised, with our present knowledge and experience of Plank Roads.

The Road is to be 32 feet between the outer line of the ditches; the plank to be laid on one side of the centre line, with a very slight lateral inclination, merely sufficient to turn the water from the centre Road, the planked track to be frequently changed from side to side of the Road, with a view to giving the ascending Road the advantage of the plank, and remedying in some degree the effects of long-continued unequal pressure on the wheels.

The stringers or sleepers on which the plank is laid are required to be of sufficient size to prevent any giving or yielding under the wheels, on the passage of a load, by distributing the weight over a considerable surface; and it is hoped will prove durable enough to serve for a second set of planking. The grade to be reduced to a maximum of one foot in twenty-two; the grades to be turned with a minimum radius of 120 yards; the bridges to be the full width of the road way, and every precaution taken to secure the permanence of their structure and the security of travel. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN ECCLES, Engineer.

The following are the Officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

President.—John A. Williams.
Secretary.—John M. Rose.
Engineer.—John Eccles.
Directors.—George McNeill, James G. Cook, H. L. Myrover, J. G. Shepherd, T. S. Lutterloh, H. Lilly, Dr. G. C. McGregor, T. Bostick.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The letter of Gen. Pierce has, it would seem, from all appearances, not produced the effect it was expected by the Democrats. It seems rather "flat, stale and unprofitable." The reflecting men of all parties regard it as evasive, inconclusive, disingenuous. It forms another and stronger link in the chain of circumstances, each and all of which abundantly prove the deliberate design to enact, by the Democratic press of the South, the "cheat" of 1844 over again. The honest, fair-minded Democrat, who supported Van Buren in 1840, and who had previously contributed to his elevation to the Presidency in 1836, *now recollects* the course pursued by this man in 1848, when he arrayed himself at the head of the Free-soil Democracy of the North against the "Southern Democracy," and used every effort to defeat the party. He asks himself, *why is this?* What motive *can* influence Van Buren *now* to support Pierce? Why did he oppose the "Democracy of the South" in 1848, and why does he now co-operate with them? All men are actuated by motives. No one who who has a *will*, ever acts in the absence of a *motive*. What *motive*, it is shrewdly asked by the honest Virginia Democrat, now controls the *will* of Van Buren? If Gen. Pierce is so sound on the slavery question, and is so fast and reliable a friend of the South, how is it that Van Buren so pertinaciously adheres to him? How is it, if Gen. Scott is unfriendly to the South, adverse to the institution of slavery, that the Free-soil Whigs of the North have, in a body, opposed him?—There is weight and point in these questions, and the Enquirer should say something or do something to satisfy the natural curiosity of its *own friends*?

There is yet another *circumstance* in this matter of evidence, which has its weight with the reflecting Democrat. It is the *birth, training, life, position*, and *known honor of Gen. Scott*. It is not believed that a man, who was born in the South, who has ever served the country in the highest trusts, with eminent success—who has never fallen short of his duty, and has ever displayed an elevated patriotism and a statesmanlike sagacity—can now, in his old age, cease to love or fail to serve his country, and discharge every duty with fidelity to the Constitution, and a strict regard for the rights of the people and the States.

The brightest pages of American history are full of the truthful records of his heroic services, and replete with the evidence of his patriotic devotion to every interest of his country. In war, as in peace, he has ever been true, faithful, and eminently successful. Under this fixed fact the people are not easily made to believe that he is now to turn recreant, and become all at once insensible to duty. They require some better evidence of so monstrous an anomaly than the vague insinuations and malignant vaporings of a ruthless party warfare.

When they recur to his past history and discover no blot or taint on it—when they find no where the evidence of a single betrayal of trust, however great or small—they discredit this disreputable effort to blacken his name for the vilest party ends. They will contrast Gen. Scott with Gen. Pierce; and this contrast establishes the true fame of the former, and shows in a *burning light*, his superiority in every particular to the latter; and in November next they will vote in accordance with their honest convictions and the plainest dictates of duty, for *the People's man*, General SCOTT.

From the Ohio State Journal.

ALLIANCE

Between the Locofoco Party in the United States and England, to break down American Manufactures and thus secure the Market for England.

From the London Times.

The triumph of the candidate of the Democratic party, brought forward by the men of the South, will secure, probably, for ever, the ascendancy of liberal commercial principles; and if Lord Derby should next year be disposed to take the American tariff for his model, we have little doubt that it will serve to remove the last illusions of the protective system from his mind. In this respect, and on this point, we take General Pierce to be a fair representative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and, as such, *a valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of this country.*

From the London Leader.

We are without information as to the views of General Pierce *on the subject of cooperation with England; but we cannot say that we feel any apprehension on the point, and we shall await the final election not without share in the confidence of many American friends that it will result well.*

From the Manchester Examiner.

The election of General Pierce will at any rate prove that the Democratic majority, whatever may be their other differences, *are unanimous in their testimony* on behalf of a liberal commercial policy, and any Government *he* may form will be one on which *this country may rely for effectual cooperation* in reducing, wherever practicable, existing impediments to international intercourse.

From the Anthony (N. Y.) Journal.

NOW AND THEN!

It would be amusing, were it not humiliating, to call the opinions of the leading Locofoco press now and five years since. We subjoin a single sample:

From the Hartford Times—Now.

General Scott has been in the military service of his country for forty-four years, during which period he has received as a compensation for his services, the sum of $247,000.

From the Hartford Times—Then.

General Scott, who, above all others, indisputably stands out as *the great man of the late glorious war;* whose name throughout Europe and America *is identified with all its glory*—with its great *victories* and greater *peace*—whose *masterly successes* have DOUBLED AT A SINGLE STROKE THE ORIGINAL AREA OF THE REPUBLIC, &c.

A man "whose masterly successes have doubled the original area of the Republic" should not be censured for receiving a salary about equal to that paid the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

The Republic publishes two columns of affidavits as to the accuracy of the published reports of the New Boston speech.—The three following will serve as specimens of the whole, for which we have not room:

We, Abraham Cochran, Solomon M. McCurdy, and James McCurdy, citizens of New Boston, county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, depose and say, that we were at a political meeting in this town on the second day of January, 1852, at which General Pierce made a political speech; and we farther say, that we saw a report of said speech immediately after in the Manchester Democrat, and we then thought the report a faithful statement of General Pierce's remarks on the slavery question; and our attention having been recently called to this subject, we say that, according to our best recollection, *the report on the part relating to slavery and the Fugitive Slave law is correct.*

ABRAHAM COCHRAN.
SOLOMON M. McCURDY,
JAMES McCURDY.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE: *Hillsborough, ss:*

On the 27th day of July, A. D. 1852, personally appeared the above named Abraham Cochran, Solomon M. McCurdy, and James McCurdy, and made solemn oath that the foregoing affidavit by them subscribed is true. Before me,

JOSEPH COCHRAN, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

I, Daniel Andrews, of New Boston, in the county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, depose and say, that I was present at a political meeting holden in this town on the second day of January, 1852, which was addressed by General Franklin Pierce; and I further say, that I saw the report of said speech made by A. T. Foss, *and I then believed the report to be a true and correct report of said speech, and spoke of it as being such at the time; and I never heard any person say that they doubted the correctness of the report until it became necessary to contradict it to save General Pierce's credit with his Southern friends.*

DANIEL ANDREWS.

Sworn, July 28, 1852, before
JOSEPH COCHRAN, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

We, Robert Warren and William P. Warren, of the township of Goffstown, county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, depose and say, that we were present at a political meeting holden in New Boston, in said county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, on the 2d day of January, 1852, which meeting was addressed by General Franklin Pierce, and we distinctly recollect that he said, in answer to questions proposed to him, that the Fugitive Slave law was opposed to moral right and to humanity, and that his feelings revolted at the idea of giving up a fugitive slave.

ROBERT WARREN,
WM. P. WARREN.

Sworn, July 27, 1852, before
JOSEPH COCHRAN, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

Explanation Wanted.—The first plank in that shackling and wind-blown fabric, known as "the Democratic Platform," has the following inscription:

"Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people."

The "American people" are supposed to be something like equally divided into two parties, each containing the general name of Whigs and Democrats. In two out of the last three trials of strength the Whigs have shown themselves superior in numbers. What then is the meaning of the resolution we have quoted? Do the "American Democracy place their trust" in the "American people" who elected Harrison and Taylor?—or only in the minority who opposed their election? If in the latter, why was not the resolution made to read:

"Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, &c., of the American Democracy."

Even then, it would have lacked that clearness and distinctness which it should be the object of all formulas of faith to exhibit, for which it is the carefully observed purpose of this to avoid—for the question would have arisen—what democracy? Is it the union democracy of Pierce, or the disunion democracy of Rhett—the Compromise democracy of Cass, or the anti-compromise democracy of Quitman—the Free Soil democracy of Van Buren, or the Slavery democracy of Jeff. Davis—the tariff democracy of Stockton, or the Free Trade democracy of Hunter—the Internal Improvement democracy of Benton, or the anti-internal Improvement democracy of Mason—the Kossuth democracy of Douglas, or the Washington democracy of Bocock? What democracy is it, that democracy "places its trust in?" Will the Elector for this district let us know, when he undertakes to enlighten our people in political affairs?—*Lynch. Vir.*

There is food for thought in the following paragraph from the (Liverpool) European Times:

"As regards England, public sympathy, it is needless to say, is enlisted on the side of the Democratic candidate. NOT THAT GEN. PIERCE IS CONSIDERED THE BETTER MAN. Far otherwise. He is merely accepted as the nominee of that great party in the Union who desire to push the principle of free trade to its utmost limits."

Of course the public sympathy of England is enlisted on the side of the Democratic candidate. Of course our great commercial rival across the water prefers the success of the party in this country, that will play into her hands—aid her in breaking down our manufactures—prostrating our industry and opening our ports to the products of British ingenuity, capital and labor. Nothing imaginable is more natural—but, that there should be found among us a party ready to promote this ignominious bartering away of our independence, and to surrender the incalculable advantages that will accrue to us if we but encourage the national genius for mechanic and manufacturing pursuits—is strange beyond comprehension. England may well despair of imposing such a policy on General Scott. He has British lead enough in his body to make him watchful of her artful and selfish diplomacy.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The appointment of Hon. J. R. Ingersoll as Minister to England has been confirmed by the Senate.

THE QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Gen. Pierce has got himself into an awkward scrape. He was certainly cautious in confining himself to a *general* denial, and forbearing to make oath to it—so that he could not be prosecuted in a Court of law for perjury. But he is nevertheless amenable to the code of morals. The statement, which he contradicts, is sworn to positively, directly and specifically by men, so far as known to us or to the world, of as good reputation for truth telling as he is—and who, unlike him, have no *motive* to swear to a lie. That statement was made public seven months ago—and remained uncontradicted until its existence became known to the South—and threatened to damage Gen. Pierce's chances for election.

As the case now stands, no Judge or jury in Christendom, acting under the obligations of an oath, could hesitate to render a verdict against the Democratic nominee.

We are aware that his partisans are highly indignant at the idea that any man's word should be taken in opposition to their annointed. The mere fact that he is the accidental nominee of a Locofoco Convention, and may by possibility have the dispensing of the spoils, invests him, in their eyes, with something superhuman. As we are so under this blinding influence, we look at the subject coolly and dispassionately. We do not consider that that nomination has converted a frail mortal into a demi-god. We hold him to be no better now than he was before. Until the 1st of June of this present year, he was nothing more than an obscure Yankee—in respect to whom, the little that was known of him was not very favorable.—He had been in Congress—where he acquired no very enviable reputation, either for abilities or deportment. He was subsequently made General by Mr. Polk, who had no regard for the lives of the men put under him—and sent to Mexico, where his exploits, if he were not a "Son of Temperance," might very naturally create the suspicion that he was addicted to habits of intemperance. As he went without merit, he returned without glory.

We, therefore, see nothing in his case to distinguish him from any other tin-peddler, or obscure adventurer from Yankee land, seeking a fortune in the South by ambidextrous manœuvres. On the contrary, his conduct associates him with the least reputable of that enterprising class. We have the most conclusive testimony—the records of the country—to show, that in times past, he did not have the same love for us of the South, which he now professes. In 1854, he voted against permitting a Virginian to take two family negroes to the District of Columbia—thereby, as far as he could, divesting the master of his property. In '39, he voted for the consideration of a proposition, having for its object the abolition of the slave trade between the States, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the then territory of Florida. In October, 1840, he was a member of a Democratic Convention in New Hampshire, which adopted the following resolution *unanimously*:

"Resolved, That the holding of human beings in bondage is a curse to any country, that we are opposed to slavery, black or white, in all its forms and under whatever circumstances."

In the same year, in a public speech, copied into the Washington "Union" and the Richmond Enquirer, he declared that "Those who would dissolve the Union, (the Abolitionists,) did not HATE or deplore slavery more than he did."

These acts and these sentiments are in direct antagonism to his present professions; and justify us in regarding these professions as hollow and insincere, and dictated by the unworthy motive of gaining an undue advantage by false pretences. He is, therefore, to be distrusted and his testimony subjected to the severest scrutiny. Being discredited by his previous conduct and avowals, and by his direct personal interest in the matter in issue, his position as a witness is not comparable to that of the men who testify against him—because if less known, they are known to be *disinterested* and have *no motive* to swear to a falsehood.

For our part, we would infinitely prefer trusting to a man *openly* opposed to us, than to one who affects a friendship which he does not feel. We do not ask a man bred at the North, and who knows nothing of the practical workings of slavery, to profess love for slave institutions. It would be unnatural, and we should regard him as a hypocrite, if he did. We desire of him nothing more than respect for the rights guarantied to us by the Constitution, and to be let alone. When he goes beyond that, as in the case of Van Buren, and professes extra affection for our institutions, we suspect a trick.

Richmond Whig.

Tennessee.—Whatever doubt might have existed for a short period as to the effect of the Presidential nominations on the two great political parties in Tennessee, the evidences are now pouring in thick and fast that that gallant State will give to the Whig candidates an overwhelming support in the election of November next.—In justification of this opinion, we copy the following extract of a recent letter from Shelbyville:

"Scott will carry this State by a sweeping majority. There is less disaffection, and far greater enthusiasm, in our party in this State than have ever before been known in a Presidential canvass. Our electors for the State, Henry and Haskell, are doing brilliant service. A. V. Brown met Haskell at several appointments, but was so much worsted in each encounter that he has backed off. All is well in Tennessee; you may rest assured of that. Look out for a good report from her in November."

Gen. Scott started as a captain in the army and fought up to the position of commander in chief. Gen. Pierce started as a Brigadier General and fought up to *no where*. Gen. Scott started on foot and rose up to the back of a war horse where he remained a conspicuous mark for the enemy's bullets in every war. Gen. Pierce started on a "plunging steed," and *fainted* down to foot back, from there to bed, and from bed home before his first war was ended.—*Kentucky Rifle.*

Indiana.—A gentleman from Indiana communicates the interesting fact that in his own town *sixty* locofocos have announced their determination to go for Scott, and in the town adjoining his own, *thirty-six*.

ANOTHER CONTRAST.

GEN. SCOTT.	GEN. PIERCE.
If I ever, as Gen. Scott, at the head of the armies of the United States; as plain Mr. Scott, deprived of my commission; or as President Scott, if it should please the people to elevate me to that high position; if I ever do anything calculated to impair the efficacy of the Fugitive Slave law, or having a tendency toward its repeal, then write infamous before myname, write infamous after my name, and kick me into the gutter.—*Gen. Scott to Mr. Upton of La.*	I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.—*Speech of Gen. Pierce at Manchester (N. H.) 2d Jan'y* 1852.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED.

"To our apprehension the great question involved in the Presidential contest is not so much whether the Democratic or the Whig party shall triumph, but whether the peace of the country shall be preserved and the Constitution maintained."

Baltimore Argus.

That's a very good text upon which to deliver a political discourse, and the Argus is not far wrong in its conclusion. It is that the peace of the country may be preserved and the Constitution maintained that we are anxious for the success of the Whig party and the election of their candidates. We find that these candidates are capable conservative men, experienced and well tried, and have given evidence all their lives that they desire "peace" and are ardent friends of the "Constitution." We look at the "platform" upon which they stand in this contest, and we see that in all its details it bids fair to "preserve peace" and "maintain the construction." It represses agitation, acknowledges the constitutional rights of the South, and *binds* the candidates to its provisions in such a way as to make us confident that their election would do more than any thing else to destroy abolitionism in one section and disunionism in the other. This is the great reason why, in our judgment, Scott and Graham should receive the support of all those who wish "to preserve peace and maintain the Constitution." The South presented the platform, the Whig party of the North received it, and, both united, placed upon it, and to abide by it, the candidates of the National Whig party. Uphold that platform, elect those candidates, and we have an Administration national in its character, and a party surrounding and defending it who discard sectional views and considerations, and place themselves before the world as the party who will "preserve peace and maintain the Constitution" of their country.

Alexandria Gazette.

Nearly half of the pamphlet edition of General Pierce's biography is devoted to his illustrious father. The redundant virtues of the sire are to supply the deficiencies of the son. Very good so far. But upon examining the records of New Hampshire, it turns out that the Senior Mr. Pierce was a bitter black-cockade Federalist—an "alien and sedition law" man—and that he voted to silence a Republican preacher, for having omitted in his prayer before the Legislature, to pray for old John Adams, according to the terms of the Sedition law. In 1827 he was Governor of New Hampshire—and by the high praises he then lavished upon the elder Adams, it would seem, he was still as much a Federalist as ever. Mr. Davis said, the other night, the Democracy was a cross of the old Federalists and French Jacobins!—*Richmond Whig.*

Some doubts having been raised in Tennessee whether Mr. Senator Bell, of that State, would support the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, the Nashville Banner takes occasion to state that a letter from Mr. Bell himself, to a friend in Tennessee, states it to have been his purpose to support the Whig nomination for President and Vice President from the time it was made to all who approached him on the subject, and that no man has had any warrant from him to say that he would not support the Scott ticket.

The Hon. John Moore, Representative in Congress from Louisiana, has put a stop to the rumor that he did not intend to support the Whig nomination for the Presidency, by writing a letter home in which he says that he will "cheerfully support Gen. Scott, notwithstanding he was not his first choice."

In attempting to raise a Pierce Pole at Madison, Ia., it fell twice, and finally broke. A wag standing by said that the pole had given a perfect epitome of the military life of General Pierce, viz: "Two faints and a fall."

Dealing in Facts.—"They have got a Whig editor up the Valley whom his brethren distinguished among themselves as "the man who deals in facts."

Virginian.

The Democratic editor who deals in facts has not yet been caught. The story of his appearance is regarded as a hoax.

Winchester Repub.

It is said to be a fact that every General officer who served under Gen. Scott in the Mexican war, is opposed to his election to the Presidency.—*Post.*

It is likewise said to be a fact that every *soldier* who served under him, is in favor of his election. He won *their* love by his nobleness, benevolence, and kindness; while he may have obtained the ill-will of some officers through envy. A sufficient reason, however, for the opposition of the officers, (if they do oppose him) is the fact that most of them were locofoco politicians, appointed to military offices by Polk.—*Kentucky Journal.*

Gen. Scott is vain, empty, proud and silly. Pierce's Biog. p. 57.

Gen. Scott has always been "vain" enough to believe that, at the head of his gallant troops, he could whip the enemies of his country, two to one. He was always too "proud" to surrender; and was never "silly" enough to faint at the smell of gunpowder. As for being "empty" the People intend to punish him for that offence by compelling him to *fill* the Presidential Chair on the 4th of March next.

Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB IN LUMBERTON.

The Whigs of Lumberton and vicinity held a meeting on the 23d inst. to make preparatory arrangements for the permanent organization of a Scott and Graham Club.

On motion, Col. N. A. McLean was called to the Chair, and M. C. McNeill and Thomas Britt appointed Secretaries.

On motion, Dr. McQueen, Dr. McNeill, Col. John A. Rowland, R. E. Troy, Esq., A. S. Baker and Mr. G. P. Higley, were appointed a committee to select officers, make the necessary regulations to carry into effect the object of the meeting, and to draft resolutions for the subsequent action of the Club.

Gen. Winslow, that gallant champion of the Whig cause, made a few remarks in his usual eloquent and felicitous manner, urging strongly the claims of Scott and Graham. His remarks incited the meeting with a perfect enthusiasm.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

The Whigs of Robeson will come the whole figure in November.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Monday of Superior Court.

N. A. McLEAN, Pres't.

M. C. McNEILL, } Sec'ys.
THOS. BRITT, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: A man died at the residence of the subscriber, in Bladen county, on Tuesday the 17th inst. He stated that he was landed from the Steamer Evergreen on the 14th. He was an entire stranger in the neighborhood, a German by birth; said his name was James Dune, and that he had a wife and six children in New York. He also stated that he had been absent from New York about two years, and that the most of his time for the last 12 months had been spent in the vicinity of Raleigh. He said he had a good many acquaintances in Fayetteville.

Raleigh and Wilmington papers please copy.

REZIN FREEMAN.

August 29, 1852.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 25.

The Southern Rights Committee have called another State Convention to meet in Montgomery on the 2d Monday in September, for the purpose of discussing the Presidential question, Gen. Pierce having failed to answer the interrogatories propounded to him, and Gen. Scott, as heretofore mentioned, having declined to reply thereto.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.

Another Steamboat Disaster.—The steamer Franklin, No. 2, exploded her boilers yesterday on the river, about six miles below this city, on her way to Louisville. The explosion was tremendous; some twelve or fourteen persons were instantly killed, and about thirty very badly scalded, some of whom are not expected to survive. Six of the passengers are missing. It is supposed they were blown overboard and drowned. The larger proportion of the killed and wounded were emigrants.

SCOTT AT CHARLESTON IN 1832-'33.

But less discretion on the part of Scott, in the momentous and delicate business with which he was charged, would have precipitated a fatal catastrophe. Regarding the propriety and prudence with which he acted, we have the reliable testimony of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq., who went to Charleston as the bearer of certain resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, intended to restore pacific relations between South Carolina and the Federal authorities. That gentleman, in a letter, thus speaks of the conduct of Gen. Scott:

"I was at Charleston when he arrived and assumed the command, which he did without parade or fuss. No one who had not an opportunity of observing on the spot the excitement that existed can have an adequate conception of the delicacy of the trust. General Scott had a large acquaintance with the people of Charleston—he was their friend; but his situation was such that many, the great majority of them, looked upon him as a public enemy. He thought that the first drop of blood shed in civil war between the United States and one of the States would prove an immedicable wound, which would end in a change of our institutions. He was resolved, if it was possible, to prevent a resort to arms, and nothing could have been more judicious than his conduct.—Far from being prone to take offence, he kept his temper under the strictest guard, and was most careful to avoid giving occasion for offence; yet he held himself ready to act, if it should become necessary, and he let that be distinctly understood. He sought the society of the leading Nullifiers, and took care never to say a word to them on the subject of political differences; he treated them as a friend. From the beginning to the end his conduct was as conciliatory as it was firm and sincere; evincing that he knew his duty and was resolved to perform it, and yet that his principal object and purpose was peace.—He was perfectly successful, when the least imprudence might have resulted in a serious collision."

No one who rightly appreciates the facts of this most critical passage of American history can fail to understand the trying position in which Gen. Scott was placed in relation to it. But his extraordinary sagacity, self-command, and devotion to the Union served him on this as on all similar occasions in his eventful life; and the result illustrates the infinite resources of his mind, no matter what the exigency may be that calls upon him for counsel or action. In the present instance he made himself the agent of peace while he was ostensibly the servant of war; with all the insignia of offensive intentions and authority he contrived, in fact, to be recognised as offering the olive branch to the misguided spirits who were in open revolt against the sovereign laws of the nation; and with a magazine beneath his feet, which the least spark of indiscretion might have kindled into an explosion that would have rent the fabric of the Union into atoms, he succeeded in averting the jealousy which his own presence in the scene was fitted to excite, and in calming the local agitation which had precluded the influence of national and patriotic sentiments.

North American.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

"Gen. Scott commenced his military career by a misfortune much worse than anything that has been charged against Gen. Pierce. He was defeated in the battle of Quitman, and surrendered himself and his whole army amounting to 7500 men, prisoners of war to a British force estimated at eight hundred."

North Carolinian.

We publish the above statement of the North Carolinian in the same manner, and upon precisely the same principle, that that paper publishes a letter from the Observer of April 27, 1852. And we intend to keep it there, as long as the extract from the Observer shall be published.

LETTER FROM HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.

We copy from the Hillsborough Recorder, the following letter from Mr. Graham to the Editor of the Weekly Commercial, denying the use of his name to any third party, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The letter will command the attention of the people of North Carolina, and remove any doubts of Gen. Scott's friends upon the slavery question. If any such are now lodging against any citizens of North Carolina the statements of Gov. Graham, from personal knowledge of Gen. Scott, a member of the same Administration himself, cannot fail to convince them of North Carolina as to Gen. Scott's position *before* the passage of the Compromise, and the Whigs of North Carolina will do their duty to support Gen. Scott with zeal and earnestness as they have supported Mr. Fillmore.

RALEIGH, August 25, 1852.

Thos. Loring, Esq.
Editor of the Commercial.

SIR: I have not seen a recent number of your paper, but learn from the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder, that you have placed at the head of your columns the name of Hon. Daniel Webster, for President, and myself for Vice President. Whilst I am fully sensible of the compliment conferred by this sign to myself by the conductors of your paper, I cannot doubt your disposition to treat the entire subject in a spirit of candor, and to do what is proper to declare, publicly, that I do not accept my approbation.

To this I am impelled by two considerations.

First. Gen. Scott was regularly and unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, by the Convention which assembled at Baltimore, and declaration of principles which I understand meets the approbation of the Whigs of the same body I was, in his absence, nominated for the Vice Presidency. Both these candidates have accepted the nominations, with the principles of the convention as the rule of their conduct in the subjects embraced in them. Good faith and honor, therefore, require that after such acceptance on my part I should not sanction the use of my name on any other ticket.

But, secondly, I understand that my objection to Gen. Scott consists mainly in an apprehension that he will act differently to the South, by a faithful adherence to the compromise of 1850. On this point I have this statement to make: I was in Washington, upon the invitation of President Fillmore to the Navy ball, on the last day of July, 1850. On that occasion the "omnibus" bill, so called, (which Mr. Clay from the committee of thirteen was rejected, and the whole subject in dispute was thrown open for agitation and I found Gen. Scott acting as Secretary of War, in which situation he continued several weeks; and happening to be his lodgings at the same hotel, I was admitted and intimate intercourse with him during that time until the consummation of the compromise by the passage of its several provisions, in separate bills. Now, in my sphere of acquaintance, felt as deeply the importance of the crisis, and exhibited more zeal in behalf of the measures, by arguments and persuasion among his friends, and none rejoiced more heartily when it was supposed all danger was averted by their final passage than he. Such was his conduct, while the excitement raged and it was doubtful on which side victory would incline, in Congress and in the country. If others, who were not the subject in a different light, at that time opposed this adjustment, or looked upon it with disfavor or indifference, since brought their minds to submit to or acquiesce in it, it is cause for congratulation; but history will not perform her office if she fails to enumerate Gen. Scott among the firmest friends of this national pacification in its hour of trial. I, at least, cannot consent, by my silence to seemingly approve the discrimination made by you to his prejudice, on a matter of question where he was equally associated with myself, and more influential; and I know no safer criterion for the future observance of the compromise, than the decisive and manly part taken in its establishment.

To avoid all cavil or misconstruction, I add, that fully appreciating the great talents and services of Mr. Webster, I would have accorded to him a more zealous support than myself, had he been the nominee of the convention.

Thanking you for the kindness and confidence manifested towards me,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obed't serv't,
WM. A. GRAHAM.

NEW POST OFFICE.—French Creek Church, Bladen; D. A. McMillan, P.M.

☞ The notice of a death from Clark's Mills is without signature.

Mass Meetings.—A mass meeting of the Whigs will be held at Enfield [illegible] inst., the River and Harbor bill was taken up, all the amendments made in Committee were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for its third reading, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bell, Borland, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Hale, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Wade, and Walker—31.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Brooke, Butler, Charlton, Dawson, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Meriwether, Soule, Toucey, and Weller—17.

[The bill has to go back to the House for its assent to the Senate's amendments.]

On Wednesday, the bill providing for the execution of the public printing was passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was taken up and amended, but the Senate adjourned without a final vote.

The same bill occupied the whole of Thursday's session, the immediate question being Mr. Sumner's amendment providing for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. After a four hours' speech from him, the amendment was rejected, receiving only 4 votes in its favor, viz: Messrs. Hale, Chase, Sumner, and Wade,—3 Locofocos and 1 Whig.

On Friday, after long debate, Mr. Mallory of Florida was unanimously declared entitled to the seat contested by Hon. D. L. Yulee.

The remainder of the day was passed in debate upon the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, no important business was transacted. A disgraceful quarrel occurred between Messrs. Polk and Cullum of Tennessee, and White of Kentucky.

On Wednesday, the bill for the better protection of life on steamboats was passed.

Also, the Senate's bill giving 700,000 acres of land to construct a canal in Michigan was passed.

On Thursday, the bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company was passed.

On Friday, the Postage bill and the Indian Appropriation bill were passed, but so amended as to require the Senate's concurrence.

The House then went into an election for Printer under the new law, and Robert Armstrong, Editor of the Washington Union, was elected Printer for the remainder of the session.

Fair Warning.—The Richmond Enquirer (Locofoco) publishes John Van Buren's speech at the late mass meeting at Pierce's birth-place. In that speech he declared that *there was nothing inconsistent in his present position* of support of Pierce with his course in 1848, when he supported Martin Van Buren and the Buffalo Abolition Platform! He also declared in the same speech, that "*they* (the Democrats) *detested slavery—they would not uphold any law to preserve such an institution.*"

Candid certainly; but just what was to be expected of an ardent supporter of the man who hates slavery and loathes the fugitive slave law.

This speech was made at the great meeting at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, last week, and at the same time, Mr. John Van Buren, who made it, was elected an honorary member of the Pierce and King Club at Concord, where Pierce resides.

Practice what you Preach.—Few papers can compete with the Wilmington Journal in the quality and quantity of its *lectures* to its brethren of the press upon the subject of editorial fairness and justice; yet few can equal it in the lack of those honorable qualities. For example. The Journal published the alleged extract from Senator Wade's letter attributing hostility to slavery to Gen. Scott. The exposure of that falsehood by Wade himself is thus chronicled by the Journal:

"Senator Wade has written a letter, or letters, denying that Gen. Scott ever held the conversation about slavery with him, which it is said he stated in a letter to a Mr. Tilden he had done. He does not state whether he wrote the letter to Tilden, or whether Tilden did not, upon the strength of it, electioneer for Gen. Scott with the Abolitionists in Ohio."

Now what does the letter say?

"All I can say of the above is, (what I have frequently said of it since it has been floating about in the papers,) that General Scott never made such a declaration to me or in my hearing, *nor did I ever say, or pretend that he ever did*, and I believe it to have been fabricated with a view to prejudice the Southern people against the old General."

The extract from the letter occupies very little more space than the Journal's paragraph. If disposed to fairness, the Journal should have published it. The reader will see that Mr. Wade's letter flatly contradicts the Journal's insinuation. For though it does not mention Mr. Tilden's name, it declares that he (Mr. Wade) *never* made such a declaration. Of course, then, it could not have been made to Mr. Tilden.

Consistency.—The Washington Union which labors strenuously to prove the old Hero of Lundy's Lane an abolitionist, dependant upon abolitionists for support, occasionally knocks its theories in the head by publishing such letters as the following, from one of its correspondents in Ohio:

"The Free-Soilers cannot be driven into the support of Scott."

Of course not. They prefer Pierce or Hale who hate Southern Institutions and loathe the fugitive slave law.

Late from Europe.—The Asia arrived at New York on the 26th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 14th.

The London Sun says it is reported in American circles that Mr. Thos. Baring, of Baring Brothers & Co., is about to proceed to the United States charged with a special mission from our Government to endeavor to arrange the Fishery dispute.

At Liverpool flour has advanced sixpence per barrel, and wheat two shillings per quarter. Cotton was unchanged, with prices somewhat firmer.

The Fisheries.—All private letters by the last steamer from England, says the National Intelligencer, as well as the tone of the leading English papers, would seem to indicate the most pacific state of feeling on the other side of the Atlantic. We are happy to believe that the *Fisheries* will not prove a source even of irritation, much less a cause of hostility—thanks to the good sense of those who have the direction of affairs on both sides.

The New York Express says:

"We have seen a letter from a prominent American gentleman in London to his correspondent here that he has just had an interview with the American Minister, who assured him that the British Ministry has sent instructions to the colonies that will at once silence and allay apprehensions of difficulty in relation to the fishery question."

The Washington Union is denouncing Gen. Scott on a new tack. It says:

"If there is one trait of character broadly developed and defined in his history, it is his habit of ruling with the high hand of martial command. Whether at the head of his troops, or at the head of his bureau, this spirit has always been conspicuous in his conduct. He did not scruple to defy Jackson, to contemn Adams, and to trample under foot the orders of Polk. He has not hesitated to visit his resentment upon his superiors and his inferiors, or to use his military position to annoy and to countervail the civil authority."

And yet for months past the Union has been denouncing Gen. Scott, who defied Jackson, contemned Adams, and trampled upon Polk, as a tool of Wm. H. Seward! One assertion disproves the other, and nobody believes either.

The Platform Smashed!—Both Houses of the present Locofoco Congress have passed the River and Harbor bill by a large majority. In the Senate the Democratic vote was about equally divided on the final vote. Among those voting in the affirmative were Cass, Douglas, Dodge, Rusk, and other leaders of the party.

Now what does this contempt of the platform mean? Is the bill passed now because if Pierce should be elected it would be vetoed, although a Democratic measure? Or is it passed with the intention of pleasing all parties, by referring anti-internal improvement Democrats to the platform, and internal improvement Democrats to the *action* of the party, for consolation?

Where it came from.—Much astonishment has been exhibited at the endorsement of the Declaration of Independence by the Democratic Convention. It has been stated as a reason, that the Declaration avowed the *equality* of all men and that the Democrats adopted it so as to conciliate the Van Buren party. That must be the true reason, for in Mr. Van Buren's Freesoil letter in 1848 he said:

"The illustrious founders of our Government *were not insensible to the apparent inconsistencies between the perpetuation of slavery in the United States and the principles of the revolution, as delineated in the Declaration of Independence*; and they were two ingenious in their dispositions to attempt to conceal the impressions by which they were embarrassed; but they knew also that its speedy abolition in several of the States was impossible; and its existence in all, without fault on the part of the present generation. They were also too upright, and the fraternal feeling which had carried them through the struggle for independence, were too strong to permit them to deal with such a matter upon any other principle than those of liberality and justice. The policy they adopted was to guarantee to the States in which slavery existed, exclusive control over the subject within their respective jurisdictions; but to prevent, by united efforts, its extension to the territories of the United States, in which it did not in fact exist."

That explains the whole matter. The Locofoco Platform was increased by the addition of Van Buren's principles and Van Buren gave in his adhesion to the Locofoco party.

Tanneries.—The Superintendent of the Census Bureau has published a statistical account of Tanneries in the United States as compiled from the returns of the 7th Census. In North Carolina, there are 151 Tanneries, in which 5,296 persons are employed. Amount of capital invested, $251,055. Value produced $352,535.

The Steamer Ontario.—This vessel, intended as the pioneer of a line of propellers between this port and New York, arrived at her wharf here yesterday afternoon. She seems to be a strong, staunch vessel, of some four hundred and fifty tons burden, drawing ten feet water, and advertised to carry from three thousand to thirty-five hundred barrels. She left New York on Sunday, and arrived off our bar on Wednesday afternoon. Under the usual circumstances, it is calculated that she will make the run in about three days. The accommodations for passengers are on a rather limited scale, and we suppose freight is at present the chief object.

Wil. Journal.

He Never Knew It.—In a recent speech the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall remarked: "They tell me that Mr. Pierce was a member of Congress when I was; it may be, but if he was I never knew it."

Philadelphia News.

Webster and Graham.—We find in the Wilmington Journal, copied from the Commercial, a call for a meeting to nominate Webster and Graham. The call is signed by thirty-five persons. The ticket, if nominated, would probably receive one hundred votes in this State.

A Disgrace to the Country.—A Locofoco bully from Tenn., W. H. Polk by name, made a speech in the House on Tuesday last in which he denounced Gen. Scott as a coward, a traitor and a magnificent Humbug! Such language will scarcely have the desired effect. It will only recoil upon its author; for the people of the United States have too high a sense of the services of Winfield Scott to listen to, much less credit such senseless outpourings of *the malice of a brother of President Polk.*

The N. Y. Express well says: These black-hearted libels upon the noble old patriot whose blood has been spilt so often on the battle-fields of his country are of too outrageous and damning a character to be uttered by a man that has an American heart, or any of the feelings, or sentiments, or impulses which should actuate the patriot or good citizen. Were a foreigner to stand up anywhere in this land which his sword has so often leapt from its scabbard to defend—were a foreigner to stand up in the streets to vilify General Scott, as this man Polk vilified him in the Capitol, yesterday, there is not a man, woman, or child within hearing that would not brand the scoundrel as he deserved.—Judge, then, of the depth of degradation to which this Democratic Representative from Tennessee has been willing to descend, to do the dirty behests of his party! He has his reward in an immortality of infamy, from which a whole life-time of repentance and penance will not rescue him.

From the Wilmington Journal.

"In 1844 or '45, Mr. Pierce said in his speech upon the occasion I have referred to, that he did not think Hall's party could mean what they said; that is, to effect the abolition of slavery by force of arms; and if they did, he was sure that every good citizen would be willing—at least he would—to lay down his dearl body to protect the Constitution."—*Mr. Mapp's correction and reiteration of the "thrilling dialogue."*

"Laying down his dead body," strikes us as a very poor way "to protect the Constitution." Winfield Scott would oppose his living body and the strength of his good right arm, to protect the Constitution against its assailants, as he has often heretofore opposed them to the enemies of his country.

But the Journal will not make much by its unfairness in publishing *one sentence* and concealing the rest of Mr. Mapp's letter. It is true that Mr. Mapp says, Gen. Pierce is not an abolitionist in *his* sense of the word. But Mr. Mapp defines an abolitionist to be one *who would abolish slavery by violence or the sword.* Now nobody accuses even Giddings of that desire. But Mr. Mapp considers Pierce a *fire-eater* and heard him avow sentiments similar to those in the New Boston speech. Here is Mr. Mapp's own language:

"He (Pierce) distinctly avowed that he was as much opposed to the institution of slavery as any man in New Hampshire; and made use of language very much like, if not almost the same as that which I have seen imputed to him in the New Boston Speech."

When will the Journal deliver its next lecture on fairness and justice?

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—We regret to see that the proposition for the relief of this Road, which had previously passed the Senate, has failed to get through the House of Representatives. The bill simply proposed to extend the time for the payment of the duty on iron imported for the re-construction of the road. We hardly know to what interest to attribute the defeat of this Bill; but to whatever, it is of a piece with the unwholesome and illiberal legislation that has marked the present Congress.—*Raleigh Register.*

That Vote.—A correspondent from Halifax, inquires whether the Delegates from Maryland voted *against* the bill allowing Edmund Brooke to carry two negroes to the District. He says, the Locofocos defend Gen. Pierce on the ground that it was against a Maryland law and was injurious to the interests of that State. Now, if the Maryland members voted with Pierce, the Locos may be right.

We have examined the record, and unfortunately for the Locos and their Southern champion, all the members from Maryland voted *aye*, while Pierce voted *no*.—The following are their names and are all recorded in the *affirmative*:

Ayes—Jas. P. Heath, Jno. T. Stoddart, Francis Thomas, Jno. N. Steele.

Noes—John Q. Adams, Franklin Pierce, &c.—*Richmond Whig.*

The New York "Sun," in further explication of its fillibuster principles, is berating our Government for not seizing the Sandwhich Islands. The editor, among other things, mourns that the present Administration "is but slightly animated by the sagacious perceptions which are always urging British Cabinets, either Whig or Tory, to obtain and maintain footholds wherever they may be able to check the commerce of foreign nations." No journal in the country is in the habit of denouncing England oftener than the Sun for her anxiety to "maintain footholds" on foreign territory; yet what the Sun condemns as peculiarly atrocious in John Bull, it is all the while desirous Brother Jonathan should prepetrate! One is at a loss which more to admire, the morality or consistency of such conduct.

New York Express.

The Whigs of Kentucky have resolved to celebrate, on the 14th of September, the triumphant entrance of General Winfield Scott into the city of Mexico. Whigs of the sister States are invited. A splendid barbecue will be provided in the woods, eminent speakers are engaged, and the gallant Whigs of Kentucky will make a noble display of their enthusiastic forces.

Charlotte and South Carolina Rail-road.—The Charlotte Whig is authorized to state that this work will certainly be finished to Charlotte by the 1st Oct. next.

Earthquake at Augusta, Ga.—The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says that a brisk shock of earthquake, accompanied by a loud roaring and rumbling sound, was felt in many places in that vicinity, about seventeen minutes before three o'clock on Wednesday morning. The shock and report were but of momentary duration, and there was not the slighest damage done, so far as the Chronicle and Sentinel can learn.

Mr. W. R. King, we see, is to be made a great man of, as soon as he arrives at Wilmington, N. C., where "great preparations" are making for his reception Had the gentleman happened to pass through Wilmington, the day before he was nominated at Baltimore, it would have been worth while to see how quietly he would have been allowed to come and go!

Savannah, August 23.

The Georgia Union Party.—A circular was published on Monday evening, signed by the Executive Committee of the Union party of Georgia, withdrawing the electoral ticket put in nomination by that party at its late Convention at Milledgeville. The same circular calls a meeting of the Union Whigs and Democrats of Georgia, to be held at Atlanta on the 18th of December, to determine what course this party will pursue in future.

Another reported Massacre.—A Telegraphic despatch from New Orleans states, on the authority of the "Northern Standard," published at Clarksville, in Texas, that Capt. Stevens and two other officers of the U. S. Army, together with 56 men, have been killed by Camanche Indians, about forty miles from Fort Belknap. The "Standard" credits this news to a "reliable" source at Porter's Bluff, but no dates are given. It is not improbable that the rumor is merely a new version of the late fabrication in regard to the command of Captain Marcy.—*Nat. Int.*

Fayetteville Prices Current.

AUGUST 30, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	12½	13
TALLOW—	21	25
CANDLES—Fayette mould	13	14
Ashmantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,		10½
Laguira,		11
St. Domingo,		9
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,		10
Prime,		9½
Fair,		9¼
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,		14
Dundee,		15
Burlaps,		10
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,		16
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,		6
Osnaburgs,		9½
FEATHERS—		35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	
Fine,	4 50	
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,		70
Wheat,		80
Oats,		40
Peas,		70
Rye,		75
HIDES—		
Dry,		7
Green,		5
IRON—		
Sweles, common bar,		5
Ditto, wrie,		6
English,		3
LARD—		13
LEAD—		6
MOLASSES—		
Cuba		24
New Orleans,		40
OILS—		
Linseed,		80
Tanners',		60
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 60	
Alum, (bu.)	1 00	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.		12½
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		
Apple "		
Northern "		40
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	24
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	16½	17

REMARKS.—No change in prices of Produce or Merchandise.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 50, Virgin 2 75—limited supplies on hand and demand good, with an upward tendency. Spirits firm at 35½. Corn dull at 50 to 52½. Bacon hams 13 to 14, hog round 12½ to 13. Lard 12½ to 13. Timber—15 or 20 rafts on the market, with but little demand; sales of 1 raft at $10 and 1 at 6 50.

At New York, no change in quotations of cotton, but a firmer feeling in market. Southern Flour 4 50 to 5 50. Corn 70.

At Baltimore, Flour 4 50. Corn 61 to 66.

At Charleston, cotton 8⅞ to 11½—market depressed.

Total receipts, 3,017,592. Increase 684,727.

10 TONS Swedes IRON, assorted sizes, for sale by
P. P. JOHNSON.
August 26, 1852. 20tf

$35 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at Saron Church, in Richmond county, on Monday the 23d of August, a DARK BAY STUD HORSE, has a scar on his right side near the girth, a small white spot on his rump, and is about six years old.

I will give Ten Dollars for information that will lead to the recovery of the Horse, and Twenty-Five Dollars for the detection of the thief. The horse is supposed to have been stolen by some one of a gang of villians that have been for some time infesting Richmond county. SAMUEL USHER.
Macedonia, Montgomery Co., N. C., August 25, 1852. 21-4t

CHECKS,
ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE.

DIED,

In Bladen county, on the 26th instant, ANN ELIZA, the first-born child of Alexander J. and Maria J. Troy, aged 5 years, 6 months and 11 days. May He who, in His mysterious Providence, has sent this severe and bitter trial, send also strength to bear it, and that consolation which this world can never give.—[*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27.—Steamer Southerner, with goods for J E Bryan, P Taylor, T J Boner & co, S J Hinsdale, S W Tillinghast & co, Hall & Sackett, J H Hall, J & T Waddill, E A Schromat, S T Hawley & son, J Kyle, D Clewell, R M Orrell, H Brambert.

Aug. 28.—Steamer Chatham, with Gen McRae in tow, with goods for H L Myrover & co, Jenkins & Roberts, R J Steele, Jr, J D Williams, Shelly & Field, J & B G Smith, J W Baker, Smith, Clark & Swain, Cedar Falls Man co, Starr & Williams, McDonald & McMaster, Rowan Factory, J T Council & Cain, J H & J Martine, E Belo, Johnson & Kelly, N Gibson, J A Werth, M Greentree & co, J M A Drake, Rankin & McLean, T Hendly, G Brandt, M L Holmes, A S Herney, W P Shemwell, Benham & Spear, H Branson & Son, J M Johnson, G W Johnson, W P Paulin, Woodruff, Miller & co, J Stafford, Blum & son, W Albright.

Aug. 30.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Dr A T Zevely, W Lassiter, J Stafford, H B Casper & co, Rankin & McLean, Shelly & Field, Brown, Fraily & co, Hunt & Adderton, Earnhardt, Adderton, & co, Woodruff, Miller & co, Stanly & Marrow, W Smith, J E Bryan, Rowan Factory, J M Johnson, G W Johnson, C W Williams & co, T J Boner & Clinard, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Johnson, P Taylor, J & T Waddill, J C Thompson, J Kyle, W F Moore, D & W McLaurin, Rockfish co, E A Vogler & co, J T Council & Cain, E M Holt & co, Jones & Nicholson, W J McDiarmid, Cook & Taylor, E L & T H Pemberton, E Glover, J Utley, J H & J Martine, Hall & Bollinger, R M Orrell, W & N O Telegraph, S W T & co, T Rastock, N King, F Frieze, S T Hawley & son.

River in fine boating order, having risen about 20 feet.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 24—Schr Lamartine from N. York, 25—Brigs H Curtis and Helen F Rider from Boston; Schrs Geo Harriss from Philadelphia, 28—Schrs R W Brown from Savannah, James G King from Boston, Henry Lee from Charleston.

NEW SCHOOL.

ON 15th September next, the subscriber will open a SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in the room adjoining the house recently occupied by Mr. Chas. Montague.
JESSE P. SMITH.
Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1852. 21-4t

NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE Fall Session will commence on Wednesday the 15th September. The College is thoroughly organized, Faculty full, and the entire expense for board, tuition, &c. $48 to $45 per Session of five months. The location is near the Plank Road, one hundred miles from Fayetteville.
B. CRAVEN, President.
August 27, 1852. 21*4t

NEW BOOKS.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is, by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman; Whitefriars, or the days of Charles the Second; What Now? for Young Ladies leaving School, by the Rev. Charles F. Deems; Spencer's Pastor's Sketches; Hobart's Christian Manual; Harper's Magazine; School Books, &c. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
August 28.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of
GOODS,
Consisting of a full assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery & Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.
We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms.
J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.
August 30, 1852. 21tf

FALL GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING our usual supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.
In addition to our usual variety, we also offer a large stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
Consisting of
Coats, Over-coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, &c.
All of which we are disposed to sell at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are invited to examine our stock.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
August 27, 1852. 21*4t

☞ Those of our customers having Notes or Accounts of long standing will please call and settle.

Watches and Jewelry.

At J. M. BEASLEY'S
New Jeweler's Store,
ON HAY STREET, NEAR THE MARKET,
May be found quite a rich variety of
Watches and Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Military Goods, Surveyors' Compasses, Guns and Pistols, Pocket & Table Cutlery, Clocks, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Music Boxes, &c. &c.
August 28, 1852. 21-6w

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Chatham County, a negro man who calls himself BURWELL, and says that he belongs to Williams Myers, of Richland District, South Carolina. Said boy is about forty years of age, five feet, eight or ten inches high, he had on when committed a pair of striped cassimer pantaloons, light tweeds coat, and wool hat. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. S. L. RIDDLE, Jailer.
[Price adv. 1 50.] 15-8w

Political Discussion.

WE are authorized to say that James Banks, Whig Assistant Elector, and Jesse G. Shepherd, Democratic Assistant Elector, will address the citizens of Cumberland county on the subject of the Presidential Election, on the 5th day of September, being Monday of County Court, at 3 P. M., in the Court House.
The citizens generally are invited to attend.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Term in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER next.
Terms as heretofore.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Principal.
August 31, 1852. 20-4t

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at ROSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto; and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1099 acres, adjacent to the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages.—Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.
W. H. HARDIN.
Aug. 30, 1852. 21

Head Quarters 34th Regiment N. C. Militia,
Summerville, August 23d, 1852.

IN pursuance of an order of Maj. Gen'l John Winslow, dated 11th inst., the OFFICERS of the 34th Regiment North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Summerville Hotel, on Saturday the 18th day of September 1852, for the purpose of holding an Election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brig. Gen. W. D. Dowd.
A. D. McLEAN,
21tE] Col. 34th Reg. N. C. Militia.

Head Quarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia,
Fayetteville, 23d August, 1852

IN pursuance of an order of Maj. Gen. John Winslow, dated 11th inst., the Officers of the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 18th day of Sept. 1852, for the purpose of holding an Election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brig. Gen. W. D. Dowd.
ELIJAH FULLER.
21tE Lt. Col. 33d Reg. N. C. Militia.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

JOHN B. ODOM, Esq., G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance for the State of North Carolina, will address the Divisions in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 2d September, at the M. E. Church, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Divisions and visiting Brothers will meet at "Independent Division" Room at 7½ o'clock, when a Procession will be formed by Bro. J. A. Pemberton, Chief Marshal, and A. J. O'Hanlon and James B. Ferguson, Assistants.

The Tent of Rechabites will please join in procession; and the community generally is invited to be present to hear the Address.
Committee of Arrangements.
August 28, 1852. 1t

FOR SALE,

10,000 POUNDS Superior North Carolina BACON—Hams Sides and Shoulders. Apply to
BEVERLY ROSE.
Aug. 30, 1852. 21-3t

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

WE are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.
Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.
STARR & WILLIAMS
August 25, 1852. 20tf

THE Stockholders in the Ice House Company are requested to meet at the Fayetteville Hotel on Tuesday evening next, at 5 o'clock. By order of the President.
W. G. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.
August 30, 1852. 1t

BARBER SHOP.

JOSEPH HOSTLER begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he has opened his shop in the new building, one door above the Telegraph Office, where he will be glad to have an opportunity to shave or cut their hair in the best style.
August 28, 1852. 21-3t

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 16th September, at the Court House in Lumberton, the following NEGROES, to-wit: A likely Man about 30 years old, a Woman about 28 years old, two Children and an old Woman, belonging to the estate of Moses Warwick, dec'd.

A credit of six months will be given, and bonds with good security required of the purchaser.
GEORGE WARWICK, Adm'r.
August 23, 1852. 21-3t

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 18th September next, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, my TRACT OF LAND, containing 552 acres. Said Land is situated in the county of Robeson, on the Stage Road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, 21 miles from the former place; is well timbered, susceptible of the highest state of improvement, and, well managed, would make one of the finest farms in the county. Also, at the same time and place, one House and Lot at Floral College.
JAMES C. DAVIS.
August 24, 1852. 21-3t

STEWART'S SYRUP,

SUPERIOR Bay Water,
Yeast Powders,
Cooking Extracts,
For sale by H. BRANSON & SON.
Aug. 26. 20-tf

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are required to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday of our next County Court, at 12 o'clock, M., for the transaction of public business. E. ROBINSON,
Chairman.
Aug. 21. 20-2t

PETER P. JOHNSON

HAS just received from New York, the largest and best selected stock of Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
That he ever offered for sale; all of which will be sold at the lowest market price. His friends and all who wish to buy are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.
August 26, 1852. 20tf

50 BAGS COFFEE,
10 hhds. SUGAR,
Just received and for sale by
P. P. JOHNSON.
August 26, 1852. 20tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY, on Sunday the 6th inst., from the South Carolina Railroad Company, their negro man SAM, recently bought by them with others at Messrs. Cothran & Sproull's sale, Aiken. He was raised in Cumberland county, North Carolina, and last brought from Richmond, Va. In height he is 5 ft. 6¾ in.; complexion copper color; on the left arm and right leg somewhat scarred; countenance good. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and lodgment in any one of the jails of this or any neighboring State.
J. D. PETSCH, Supt. Transp.
June 12, 1852. 20-3t

$25 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber, in May last, at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains near Sparta, Tennessee, my negro man JULIUS. He is 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a copper complexion, and has lost some of his front teeth. I think he is aiming to make his way back to North Carolina, Chatham county, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward to any person who will take him up and confine him in any jail so that I get him again. Any person who may take him up can give me information by writing to me at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, or to Allen & Benn, Gaston, N. C.

WILLIAM W. CLEMENTS.
11-*2m

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private sale, the plantation I purchased from Daniel Hackney, in the county of Chatham, known as the St. Lawrence old place, immediately on the road leading from Pittsborough to Ashborough, twelve miles from Pittsborough. The situation is healthy, and the farm considered one of the best for grain in the county. The buildings are good, and in good repair; and the farm is in good condition. The farm contains near Eight Hundred Acres. I will sell it on liberal terms, if the payments are properly secured, and give possession of the farm as the present growing crops are taken off, and of the buildings and premises in the Fall. Any person wishing to purchase this farm, can examine it for themselves, and consult me personally or otherwise as to terms.

ISAAC H. FOUST.
Reed Creek P. O., Randolph Co., } 95*tf
May, 1852.

NEW GOODS,
SPRING, 1852.

W. & J. T. ANDREWS,
LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C.

ARE now receiving their Stock of SPRING GOODS, purchased for cash in the Northern markets, embracing a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Gentlemen's Wear.

We respectfully request the attention of the ladies to our stock of supr. plain and rich fancy Silks; plain and fancy Barrages; supr. Barrage DeLaines; Fancy Emb'd Jaconetts and Swiss Muslins; Lawns, of the newest styles, in great variety, and at all prices; supr. Fancy Chambrays; English and French Ginghams; supr. Silk Tissues, of the richest patterns; supr. Cambric Handkerchiefs; a fine assortment of Silk and Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts and Fancy Goods.

In the gentlemen's department may be found, supr. French Cloths, blk and col'd; French Cassimeres, of the latest styles; supr. 6 x 4 blk Drap de Ete, for Coats; blk and col'd Cashmerets; Plain and Fancy white Linen Drills; a handsome assortment of Vestings; a large and superior lot of ready-made Clothing, made in the best manner and most fashionable styles, for city trade. To this lot of goods, we would call especial attention.

ALSO—A full supply of other goods in the piece, of all grades and prices, for men and boys.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Saddlery, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Bonnets, comprising one of the most complete stocks of goods ever opened in this section of country, and which will be sold on the most pleasing terms; and while they earnestly solicit a call from all in want of cheap goods, they would also return their warmest thanks to their old friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

April 29, 1852. 85*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*ypd

☞ A gentleman, well recommended, wishes to be employed to attend to any business, or to the collection of any claims, in the South or South-West. For information, apply in writing to the office of the Observer.
August 8, 1852. 19*1t

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.
March 10, 1852. 73*tf

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS,
ROBERT WOOTEN.
Jan'y 31, 1852. 93*tf

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¼ inch to 3 inch diameter, and [].

Extra size Steel, from ½ inch [] to 2½, and 2 x 3 inch and ½ x 1½.

We are prepared to build ornamental fireproof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.
March 6, 1852. 71*tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in August 1851, a Negro Girl named MILLY, belonging to the estate of Murdock D. Murphy, dec'd. The girl is of dark complexion, stout, and about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high.

She has relatives in Lumberton, about which place she may be lurking.

The above reward will be paid for her confinement in any Jail in the State, or for her delivery to the subscriber at Gillopolis.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Robeson county, Aug. 20, 1852. 19-4tpd

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1600 square feet, and is putting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has connected in business with him, J. BOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough millwright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

H. G. HALL.
March 6, 1852. 71*tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.,

WILL receive orders for "Page's" Circular Saw Steam Mills, or for the Mills separate from the Engine, to be propelled by other power—manufactured in Baltimore—the most popular and best Mills now in use.

—ALSO—

As Agent for another establishment, will receive orders for Steam Engines of all sizes and for all purposes—the complete cut and wrought Iron work, for up and down Saw Mills;—Grist Mills complete, including French Burr Stones, frame Hopper, Spindles, &c.;—in fact, every thing manufactured in the most extensive Machine Shops.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1852. 92-*tf

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $30.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do, Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

Wanted to Purchase,

1000 BBLS. Spirits Turpentine, for which the highest prices will be paid in Cash.

T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

SMALL AND TALL:
COME ONE, COME ALL,
And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store next door to Hall & Sackett's, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Military Dresses made in the latest and most approved style.

☞ A general assortment of choice CLOTHING on hand, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.

B. MONAGHAN.
August 12, 1852. 16tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, to change the name of the "Cape Fear & Deep River Steam Boat Company" to that of the "Brother's Steam Boat Company," for the reason that the former name, includes *all* the name of one of the old Companies—and produces confusion in receipt of freights.

August 11, 1852. 16-1m

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of McInnis & Sutherland is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Mr. McInnis.

J. McINNIS.
J. C. SUTHERLAND.
Floral College, August 7, 1852. 16-2w

John McInnis will continue the business at the stand of McInnis & Sutherland, where he will keep a large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which he invites the attention of the public, and which he is determined to sell as low for cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the country.

JOHN McINNIS.
Floral College, N. C., Aug. 7, 1852. 16-1w

NEGROES FOR SALE.

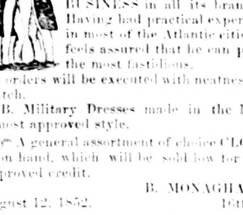
WILL be sold at the residence of the late Winnifred Hodges, in Cumberland county, on Saturday the 4th of September next, EIGHT likely Negroes. A credit of six months, for approved notes.

JAS. P. HODGES, Ex'r.
August 7. 15-

Herring.

50 BBLS. just received and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 19, 1852. 9tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Ypd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand gunge 43 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 22, 1852. 75tf

D. C. FREEMAN.] [GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS,
Wilmington, N. C.,

KEEP constantly on hand a stock of Flour, Corn, Pork, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Candles, Soap; Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines; Iron, Nails, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements, and a variety of other articles, suitable for family and plantation use and the retail trade, which they will dispose of in lots to suit dealers or consumers, on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for Naval stores or other produce.

The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, Geo. Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will me made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for Goods will be promptly and carefully filled.

July 28, 1852. 12-3mpd

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT
COOKING STOVE.

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our usual stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which being bought late in the season, (most of them at a considerable decline in price,) we are now prepared to sell them very low. Please call and examine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 5, 1852. 79tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

Notice to Shippers by way of the Cape Fear River.

FROM and after the first day of July, proximo, the deduction of five per cent. from the established rates of Freight when the bill is paid within thirty days will be discontinued. Every bill will be considered due when rendered, each Company reserving the right to charge interest on the same for any delay in payment.

Shippers of Naval Stores from this place are notified that the undersigned will receive and store, in Campbellton, Spirits Turpentine at 10 cts. per bbl., and will give receipt for each lot as it comes in and ship as instructed, the owner paying drayage, which will be 5 cts. per bbl.; and will have barrels coopered or re-packed, when the interest of shippers requires it, at actual cost, chargeable to owners. The interest of boat owners and shippers alike requires a regulation of this kind.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Cape Fear Steamboat Co.
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Proprietor Merchants' Steamboat Co.
June 28, 1852. 63m

☞ The undersigned, as Forwarding Agents on their individual account, respectfully give notice, that they will continue to receive and forward Goods from their respective Warehouses at the River, where the drayage saved to shippers is full 10 per cent. on the freight bills for a commission of 2½ per cent. on the River freight bill and drayage. This change to take effect on the 1st day of August next.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
R. M. ORRELL.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 28, 1852. 63m

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested. Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.
A. L. TOMAS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT MARTIN,	Col. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MORDECAI,	CHAS. H. WEST,
S. MOWRY, Jr.	HENRY COHEN.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B. Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1852.—77-6m

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House Door of the County of Cumberland, on Monday the 6th day of September next, two valuable negro slaves named SUSY and MARY, upon a credit of six and twelve months.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Aug. 3.—13-4s Clerk & Master.

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.
Stafford, Clark & Dixon,

Manufacturers of all sizes of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, (both Portable and Stationary,) Wool Carding Machines, Straw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Edge Tools, &c. &c. &c.

THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on their business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and despatch. With an increased variety of tools and labor-saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter,—a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—workmen of known skill and ability, together with long experience in the business,—fully justify us in saying, as to quality and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not, suffer in comparison with any other Shop in the South.

Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our motto is "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.
March 1852. 71-6m

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3¼ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.
March 11, 1852. 72tf

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,

AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN

TIN WARE.

Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Beads, &c. ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large for hotel and plantation use. ☞ Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS.
South East corner Market Square.
May 15, 1852. 91-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

Second Spring & Summer Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

WOULD announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving large additions of

Staple Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, &c.,

to their early Spring purchases, to which they especially invite the attention of country merchants.

Orders solicited, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.

S. & W.
Fayetteville, April 28, 1852. 86tf

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all Kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDWD. LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having associated with himself in business his son Matthew, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of M. N. Leary & Son.

The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, respectfully solicits a continuation of the same in behalf of the new Firm.

All those indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible.

M. N. LEARY.
Fayetteville, June 7, 1852. 97-3m

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3¼ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock, P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
April 26, 1852. 85-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.
Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

Spirits of Turpentine wanted.

TWO persons having Spirits Turpentine to sell, we are in the market to buy; or we will receive and ship to any market the owner may desire, and make liberal advances on consignment.

COOK & TAYLOR.
May 6, 1852. 88tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

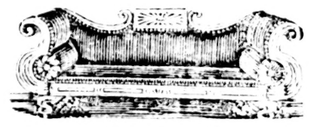
R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

BROWN & DeROSSET,
New York,
DeROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JNO. POTTS BROWN.
ARMAND J. DeROSSET, Jr.
R. F. BROWN.

CASH advances will be made on consignment of Produce for sale either in Wilmington or New York, and Cotton will be forwarded to the New York House free of Commission at Wilmington.

March 22, 1852. 76-6m



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 57tf

NOTICE.

WE will buy any lots of Spirits Turpentine offered in this market, and will receive and ship for distillers to New York or elsewhere, affording the usual shipping facilities.

J. & T. WADDELL.
June 3, 1852. 94tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. H. & R. F. Murphy is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to call at R. F. Murphy's, and settle before the 15th of February next, and thereby save cost. And those having claims against the firm are requested to present them immediately.

J. W. MURPHY.
R. F. MURPHY.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 60tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Berry & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE highest Cash prices paid for any number of Land Warrants, for a Northern concern.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1852. 82tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 58tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

August 24, 1850. L. H. WHITAKER.
34tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville
July 26th, 1851. 8tf

TO HIRE,

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 13 years old. Apply to
H. BRANSON & SON.
May 3, 1852. 87tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849 56-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

Want of Money!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.
March 29, 1852. 77tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1852.

James Bryan vs. John Bryan and others.

IT appearing to the Court, that John Pearson, William Pearson, and Eliza Pearson, three of the children of the late John S. Pearson, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, calling upon the said absent Defendants, John Pearson, William Pearson, and Eliza Pearson, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, county of Bladen, North Carolina, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill.

Witness, John C. Wooten, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1852.

Issued the 28th day of July 1852.

[13*6] JOHN C. WOOTEN, C. M. E.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 9, 1852. 62tf

TURPENTINE LAND
FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

NEW BOOKS.

PUTNAM'S LIBRARY, Nos. 4 and 5, being the World Here and There, by Dickens, and Hood's Own; Count Monte-Leone, or the Spy in Society; Miss Sewell's Journal of a Summer Tour; Memoir of Rev. W. H. Hewitson; Wesley and Methodism, by Taylor; Spencer's Pastor's Sketches; McGuffey's Eclectic Readers, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th parts; Parker's 1st Lessons in Philosophy; Mills' Rhetoric; Davies' School Arithmetic, &c.

Also, further supplies of THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S Collection; Carmina Sacra; Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Humorist's Library, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

HARPER'S Magazine for June; The Paris Sketch Book, by Thackeray; Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith; Journey to Iceland; Up the Rhine, by Hood—2 parts; Alison's Life of Marlborough; Cockburn's Life of Lord Jeffreys; Horse Shoe Robinson, new edition; Marcus Warland, by Mrs. Lee Hentz; Robertson's Charles V; The Farmer's Encyclopedia of Modern Agriculture, by Blake; The Pests of the Farm, by Richardson; Horses—their Variety, Breeding, &c., by ditto; Domestic Fowls, and Ornamental Poultry, by the same Author.

Also, further supplies of Gunn's Domestic Medicine, Allen's Rural Architecture, School Books, &c., just received by

June 15. E. J. HALE & SON.

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 15 years ago, by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union Streets, Philadelphia.

READ—YOUTH AND MANHOOD.—A vigorous life or a premature death. Kinkelin on Self Preservation.—Only 25 cents. This book just published, is filled with useful information, on the intrinsics and diseases of the human organs. It addresses itself alike to youth, manhood and old age, and should be read by all.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually thousands of lives. Parents, by reading it, will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

A remittance of 25 cents inclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia, will ensure a book, under envelope, per return mail. Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter, (post paid) and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlers, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.

July, 1852. 9-

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever, Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preperation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the same blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale wholesale and retail, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, Phila., and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also for sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Wholesale Agents for North and South Carolina, HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having [illegible] Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies on Buildings or Goods, [illegible] part of the State, on as favorable terms as any other responsible description of the Property.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its Capital is $300,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace is President, and he still holds that office and all of the first Directors are still members of the Board. It has always had the highest character for the management, and for the promptness with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 10, 1851.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned, Agent of the North Carolina Life Insurance Company, [illegible] participates in the profits of the Company, [illegible] annual premium of [illegible] amounts to $100 [illegible] in cash, and the other [illegible]

Debtors' lives may be insured. A man may insure his own life for the benefit of his family. The [illegible] be insured.

This system is rapidly [illegible] over the civilized world. [illegible] family, for a small [illegible] vided for, after the [illegible] exertions there [illegible] support. It is a [illegible] even if one should [illegible] Life Policy. Explanations [illegible] necessary Blanks, [illegible]

Fayetteville, June 1850.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

NORTON'S [illegible] ture; Dana's [illegible] Book; Youatt on the [illegible] Book; Thomas's Fruit [illegible] en Gardener, by Buist; [illegible] Allen's American Farm [illegible] the Bee